NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH S

An Adjourned Meeting of the General Com mittee of Democratic Whig Young Men will be held at the Broadway House THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 9, 1849, at 7½ o'clock. By order. ROBT. T. HAWS, Chairman.

CHAS. K. TAYLOS. | Secretaries.

REVIEW OF EUROPEAN NATIONS .- On the out aide will be found an able letter from Paris, which we commend to the attention of the public. With regard to the truth of the views presented, every person will judge for himself. Many will probably find that injustice is done to the Catholic Church in the writer's remarks on Italy. We are not responsible for his strictures which we present as merely a forcible statement of the opinion generally held by European Radicals.

The Late Session of Congress.

To the Electors of the VIth Cong. District, N. York PELLew CITIZENS: Chosen by your favor to a seat in Congress through its brief Second Se sion, I have been an actor in or witness of some doings which may well seem to require farther explanation. It is not to be denied nor disguised that the Session has been a failure, not only in view of the good it meditated, but judged solely with reference to what it might have done. I am aware that so little is usually accomplished at a short Session-especially one preceding an Inauguration-that the People have come to expect little or nothing of such a Session beyond the passage of the Annual Appropriation bills. This, however, cannot excuse the wrong, though it may soften the condemnation. There was no good reason for the failure of several important and beneficent measures which were not matured into laws at the late Session-no reason at all but the incon petency or unfaithfulness of a large portion those clothed with the power and charged with the duty of enacting them. I do not choose to bear my equal portion of the blame, for I am con fident I have not deserved it. Consider what

shall here, with all possible conciseness, submit to you; measure and test it by what you already know or may still glean from other sources of the doings, misdoings and non-doings of this Congress. and render an impartial judgment. I shall, for the sake of clearness, glance at the principal to pics of the Session under their several heads-as 1. POSTAGE REFORM. The failure to effect any revision of our prese Postage charges is one of the great wrongs of the Session. The iniquity of charging one man forty cents per ounce, or \$6 40 per pound, for carrying mailed matter on an unbroken line of railroad and steamboat communication from Portland, Me. o. Charleston, S. C. to Washington, while another receives an unlimited number of pounds by the sam mail on which nothing is charged, is one of the most glaring of any still subsisting under our republican rule. What I contend for is not strictly cheap Postage any more than dear Postage-it is simply just Postage. Make everything which passes through the Mails pay its just proportion of the total expense of Mail service, and charge the lowest rates which will supply the aggregate required, and we shall have the best possible Mail system. To talk of reducing Postage without abolishing the Franking Privilege is like proposity to double Expenditures yet diminish Taxation. That Franking Privilege is an aristocratic and blighting monopoly, which has for many years subjected those who pay their own postage to unjust and heavy burdens. Many a mercantil house in this city has already been taxed thou sands of dollars to uphold this oppressive m poly, and is still paying hundreds yearly. But for this, who could have imagined such an exorbitant charge as forty cents per quarter ounce letter, or at the rate of \$25.60 per for conveying letters by sea from this port to Sa And this is only one of its oppres sions. The Franking Privilege ought to be dicted and punished for obstructing the transports tion of the Mails-a flagrant effence under or laws. On or before the 1st of December the Mon bers of Congress gather at Washington, finding often a large quantity of documents printed, co veloped and duly apportioned to each, and these they immediately commence franking home to their constituents, in packages often weighing two and even three pounds. These get started in th Mails just as the Rivers are freezing up, and when the roads throughout the greater part of the Union are almost impassable. The consequence is that at the termination of Railroad conveyance in alat every direction from Washington, the over

from absolute inability on the part of the stage coaches thence employed to carry them forward to to their destination. Thus twenty-one hundred pounds lay for some time last Winter at the temporary terminus of the Michigan Railroad at been started from Niles but brought to a halt in one or another of the fathomless sloughs of Indiana Illinois and Wisconsin, encumbered the wayside bar-rooms. Thus the letters and newspapers which paid postage and which were anxiously awaited by those entitled to receive them, were kept back : publishers, debtors and correspondents were execrated for neglect and bad faith, while Members of the Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin Legislatures (each having a U. S. Senstor to elect) were amply plied with public documents-one them receiving twenty-five pounds of them by a single Mail, on which he paid nothing, though it you had sent the same amount of mailed matter. the charge thereon would have been \$160. He probably never read ten pages of them-they were not sent to be read but to gratify his vanity and secure his vote for Senator .- If those who pay for carrying the Mails are satisfied to let this go on and grow worse from year to year-as all abuses naturally tend to-their taste must be peculiar in deed. If it were only to secure regularity in the transmission and punctuality in the reception o the Mails. I would strengously insist on the abolt tion of the Franking Privilege. But when I see that its existence also upholds and renders necessary Rates of Postage twice as high at they other wise need be, (for the aggregate weight of franked documents and letters must be fully equal to the of the letter-mails on which postage is paid, while the average distance over which they are con veved must be greater)-and while I see that at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars are annually paid from the Treasury for printing and enveloping extra copies of documents which would never be ordered if those who received them were subject ed to Postage-I am puzzled to account fo the election and reelection to Congress of men who uphold the Franking Privilege. -I did all in my power to obtain action on this

subject. I struggled for Cheap Postage, not by making Speeches but by refraining therefrom, and earnestly, anxiously pressing forward the business which had precedence of this. In view of this, uniformly resisted early adjournments and adjourn ments over, no matter on what specious pretext I rarely or never failed to rise in support of the Previous Question, and always voted for the earliest hour proposed for terminating a debate. It was not possible to put this ahead of the Appropriation and Territorial bills; our only hope was to finish them in season to pass a Postage Reform bill; and this hope I was among the last to relia quish. Could we have obtained one clear day for Postage Reduction, I think the bill, though strong ly opposed, would have been driven through the amittee of the Whole, and I should have had the satisfaction I dearly coveted of recording my Yea on its final passage. That pleasure will now accrue to more fortunate, perhaps more efficient, but certainly not one more zealous advocate of Postage Reform than I have been.

2. LAND REFORM.

Though I had no opportunity of making a speech

pinion around me on this subject of Land Reform. measure tending to facilitate the rapid and smoke that rises from a newly occupied quarter section in the Great West marks the accession a new customer to the counting rooms and wa proved soil held up for speculative prices is a blan ion of canals and railroads; a region of waste an selessness. I cannot believe that the Mercanti ugh measure of Land Reform, but its most vis orous and efficient advocate.

3. THE TERRITORIES SLAVER

two separate propositions for the organization : California; the Senate, rejecting both presente House would not accept. Thus the matter goes over to another Congress: the sole substantial dif ference between them being this : the House inexclude Slavery therefrom, while the Senate would consent to no such exclusion. There the

matter rests. I, certainly, could not consent to such a measure as the Senate's, though my grounds of objection were not precisely set forth in any of the set speeches against it. I could have foregone the express application of the Wilmot Proviso, so called, in the clear conviction that its object would otherwise be effected, had the Senate's amendof the New Territories in every other respect. I said openly to Southern Members who railed against the Proviso: 'I for one will meet you fully half way. Aid us to enact a law securing to New Mexico her ancient and rightful boundaries-aid us to protect and defend her against the impu dent claim of Texas to absorb and subjugate her-secure to the real People of New Mexico and California the right to decide conclusively whether they shall tolerate Slavery or not, and will vote to organize these Territories without a Proviso against Slavery .- I made this offer with some reluctance, but if accepted, I should have faithfully complied with its stimulations. For of the two perils which threaten these Territoriesthat of the planting of Slavery beyond the Rich through the absorption of New-Mexicoby Texas-1 doen the latter far more imminent and formidable. To provide a safeguard against this, I was willing the brave the lesser risk of the other. But the op portunity was not offered me.

Strongly committed by my convictions and my past course to the cause of Free Soil, I was yet solicitous not to make that cause a source of per to the Union or of needless embarrassment to those whom the People have just called to wield the Executive power of the Nation. I did not at any time forget that I was chosen as a friend of the ir coming Administration and mainly by the votes of ts friends. If I could not indulge expectations as and or hopes as sanguine as theirs, I nevertheless felt bound not to do anything calculated to blast those hopes or disappoint those expectations. there were any Members of either House wh sought to make this question of Slavery in the Territories a cause of irritation and alienation be tween the North and the South, and especially be tween the Whics of the opposite sections, I wa not one of them If any desired to break up the Session in a tumult or have the General Appropriation bill fail through disagreement, thus im posing on the New Administration the necessity of calling an Extra Session of Congress, I was not of them. I instituted no insulting comparisons. made no irritating speeches, but was content to perform my duty to Freedom as offensively as possible and in such manner as to give no avoidable offence to the champions of Slavery. think the event demonstrated the wisdom of this

4. THE DISTRICT SLAVE-TRADE. But, while I shunned and deplored any needles

femned the interminable speech-making on this heme to which a full half of the Session was abourdly and perniciously devoted, I none the less ardently supported every effort to purify the National Metropolis from the abominations of the Domestic Slave-Trade. I sustained Mr. Gott's reso-

east to vote upon this proposition—that Man, Committee to report a bill abolishing the infamous saving by Nature a Right to Live-being in fact traffic; I resisted all attempts to reconsider, ded to live and forbidden to die of his own amend and reject that resolution, and when a bill returning with renewed zest to my private cares was subsequently reported, in accordance with and duties, I have a single additional favor to ask the memorial of the corporate authorities of Wash | not of you especially, but of all; and I am sure al allotment of the God created elements of this ington, I did all in my power to reach and pass it my friends at least will grant it without hesitaclobe out of which to procure and fashion his own after it had slipped beyond the immediate reach tion. It is that you and they will oblige me hence

I made several attempts to cut down and keep The spires of our City Churches overshadow a down Appropriations and Expenditures under the

> ifference between a blind Parsimony and a disly the full sums required for great National puright Houses, &c. Ac. I voted and exerted my cers employed in our National Steamships, upo was based on the necessary partiality of the distribution, and on its injurious interference with a

My objection to Circular Mileage and votes of Ex ra Compensation to the servants of Congress rest n a somewhat different basis. That many worthy nen charge and vote as I think wrong is very of right and wrong with regard to grants of Publi Money. The best man who votes \$250 extra to lads of sixteen who have already been paid \$1 ment provided fairly and fully for the organization | per week for work which many would have gladly the nearest post road (the law says roads, no coutes) will be more easily seduced into voting for his friend's 'private claim' of doubtful justice, or for putting up a salary, than he would have been ways actually stands for a great deal more-costs the Country much more. The readiness with Messengers who brought the Electoral Votes of the several States to Washington illustrates this. The Messengers merely said, 'Compare our Mileage with yours,' when Congress hastened to weaken the contrast, not by making their own allowance right but the other also wrong. Can you believe this a solitary case ?

-1 would gladly speak of the urgent necessity for taking the business of settling Private Claims from Congress and committing it to some suitable tribunal, but this letter is already too ong. A leading Senator declared in my hearing hat he would prefer to have those claims settled gress. That was probably too strong, yet no thing could well be worse than the present sys tem. I ardently hope it may not outlast another

-My work as your servant is done-whether well or ill it remains for you to judge. Very likely gave the wrong vote on some of the difficult warning. If so, you can detect and condemn the error; for my name stands recorded in the divisons by Yeas and Nays on every public and all but ne private bill, (which was laid on the table the oment the sitting opened, and on which my name had just been passed as I entered the Hall I wish it were the usage among us to publish less of speeches and more of propositions and votes thereapon-it would give the mass of the People a much clearer insight into the management of their public affairs. My successor being already hosen and commissioned, I shall hardly be sus pected of seeking your farther kindness, and I shall be heartily rejoiced if he shall be able to combine equal zeal in your service with greater efficiency-equal fearlessness with greater popul arity. That I have been somewhat annoved at times by some of the consequences of my Mileage Exposé is true, but I have never wished to recall gitation respecting Slavery, and especially con- it, nor have I felt that I owed an apology to any, and I am quite confident that if you had sent to Washington (as you doubtless might have done) a more sternly honest and fearless Representative with a large portion of the House than I did.

to the public. In ceasing to be your sgent and That bill ought to have been forth by remembering that my name is simply

A Mint in New-York. manded, was utterly disregarded into consideration in econsection with the propriet and occasive and in consection, we can scarcely discover why it was that such a laudable measure was no passed at an early stage of the Session. We discove that Mr. Tallimsday made an effort at the last momen but in the midst of the confusion, fighting and other kinds of disgraceful disorder, it could not have been expected that it would pass through both Houses. Our City Delegation should have been more active it this matter: if they had been, it could no doubt have been companies that in season to coin the raw material.

Mesers, Tallmadee and Nicoll devoted large share of their time and energies through the Session to this Mint bill, seconded in some decree by their City colleagues; and if the Editor d The Globe familes that the bill was lost for want of activity on the part of the City Delegation, he is grossly mistaken. On the contrary was reported at a very carly day, made a specia order, after at least one unsuccessful struggle, as early as possible; got before the House the first grossly unjust to the two members above-named say they lacked activity. More than half the votes by which the bill was passed were gained by their assiduous personal appeals and explana

no exemption from the censure above bestowed. tions, and obtained some votes for it; but I did not ment. There ought clearly to be a Mint in New-York, but not a Branch Mint. The Mint should e here, where Bullion and Foreign Coin are whenever that shall be directly attempted, I wi thics were all in favor of our City, with the frank lemurrer- 'I can't vote to multiply Mints, but change your bill into one removing the Mint to vote to make a new Mint within a hundred miles of the old one."-What sort of activity would have overcome this objection?

We have four Mints already, which is at least we too many. A bill retrenching our Mint exleorgia branches and removing the chief Mint to this City would secure a far larger aggregate co age at a much smaller expense; and such a bill can be carried through Congress without taxing too severely the activity of our City Delegation.

om Buenes Ayres, reports that the back Imagine enedict, master, left on the 28th December for R us and Menagerie of wild beasts. Heside the norses of that country with them. They performed a uenes Ayres three months, to crowded houses. The American sloop of war Saratoga arrived at Bu

There is a light vessel, brig rigged, lying nine miles E by E from Point Indio, the light can be seen

miles of. The Buenos Ayrean pilots can be got from on board of her. Inches Avres, will not be allowed to enter.

There is a report that the Brazilians and French w out blockading Suence Ayres. There are three Bracilian men of war in the river, and the Saratoga not The English Minister has not yet been received

Freights to the United States I cent per lb. for Hides Hides are scarce at 74 cts. on board, poisoned.

More Whig Victories. FRANCIS N. MANN. Whig, has been reelected

Mayor of Truy by a majority of 657 over his highest ompetitor, and 495 over all. The vote stands for Mann 1,633; Eggleston, 976; scattering, 162. The Whigs have chosen all of the Comm Council except one member, and have also elected six of the seven Supervisors.

Auburn elects D. Hawson, Esq. Whig, for Mayand the whole Whig ticket, with the exception

MASSACHUSETTS SPECIAL ELECTION.-We learn rom the Boston Atlas of yesterday that Mr. Pal. FREY, lacks 457 votes of an election to Congres rom the IVth District of Massachusetts. The vote stands for Palfrey, Free Soil, 4,901; Thon on, Whig. 3,598; Robinson, Loco, 1,960

GEOGRAPHY ASTRAY.-The Ercning Post yesterday informs its readers that the Mexican War

ended "in the conquest of the Capital of the lucas." The ketch Peri arrived at Savannah, Ga. n the 2d inst. with dates from Bermuda to the 15th ult. not so late as our dates from Rermuda direct.

DROWNING OF A SEAMAN .- Mr. Edward Hoyt. mate of the Maid of Orleans, of Salem, Mass. was lately drowned while the vessel was going into the nner harbor of Buenos Avres. He was standing on he anchor, when the stopper gave way, and precipitated him into the sea. His body was found two days afterward. He was a native of Brooklyn.

A horse and cart broke the ice : n the Hudon River at Greenbush Ferry, Albany, on Wednesday, and the horse was drowned. The driver escaped This augurs a breaking up of the ice, and the opening of pavigation before many days.

We are indebted to B. McGREGOR, for Albany papers via Housatonic in advance of the Post

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION .- The following gentlemen were appointed, at a meeting of the citizens (Staten Island.) held at the Court House, on the 22d of February, a Committee to pr ced to Albany and endeavor to obtain the passag the bill for the removal of the Quarantine establishment. Harman E. Cropery,
Richard D. Littell,
Levi Cook,
Minthen Fred R. D.
Jon S. Westerwill, E. D.
John W. Ogood,
Manthere Tomphies,
J. Hamilton,
Matthews Tomphies,
J. Hamilton,

It is said that the Committee are to leave here for Albany to day. MR. CLAY'S LETTER ON EMANCIPATION.-The

Lexington Observer of last Wednesday week says: A letter from Mr. Clay, written at New Orleans, upon the subject of Slavery and Emancipation, in view of the Convention shortly to assemble to re-model the Con-stitution of this State, was received at too late an hour for publication in our paper to-day. It will appear on

LATER FROM BERMUDA-The Felon Mitchel .-

The brig Falcon brings advices from Bermuda to the 20th ult. The following, from the Gateste, is interesting: We understand that the ship Neptune would leave England for Bermuda shortly, with about 300 convicts. England for Bermuda shortly, with about 300 convicts, under the Medical Superindence of Surgeon J. Mc-Deas, R. N.

Hope, and will convey to that Colony from the Convict Establishment here about 300 Convicts, whose good conduct have gained for them the approbation of His Excellency the Governor, on tickets of leave which will give them the advantage of free immigrants. We also understand that Mitchel, who, since his arrival here from isoland.

render it useful henceforth not to myself only but BY SPECIAL EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE FROM HALIFAX.

> FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED.

PARIS ITSELF AGAIN.

Flight of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. PIUS IX FORMALLY DEPOSED.

ROME A REPUBLIC.

AFFAIRS ON THE DANUBE. ENGLISH BUTCHERY IN INDIA.

IMMENSE SALES OF COTTON.

ADVANCE IN PRICE. GREAT DEMAND FOR AMERICAN STOCKS.

GRAIN & PROVISION MARKETS SHIP NEWS, &C. &C.

The following dispatch, forwarded direct from Sf. John's, N. B. to which place it was taken by special Express from Halifax, was received by The Tribung at half past 2 o'clock this morning

Sr. Johns, N. B. Thursday, March 8. The steamer America, Capt. SHANNON, from Liverpool, Feb 24, arrived at Halifax at 21 this norning. Our express started immediately and errived at Digby at 11:40 A. M. in 8 hours and 5 ninutes from Halifax. Arrived across the Bay of Sundy in steamer Conquerer in 04 hours, being detained nearly two hours in the Bay by immense

Proposed Navigation Law. In England Mr. Labonchere has again brought for ward the Government proposition for the modification of the Navigation Laws and Mr. Bancroft, our Minister states that to whatever extent in liberality the British Parliament may be disposed to legislate in this matter upon complete reciprocity and upon the opening the entire coasting trade of the two countries to the vessels of both.

By the proposed law it will be competent for an American vessel to come to Liverpool from the United States, laden with cotton and tobacco. She will be Mersey, take in Manchester goods or coals and passengers, and carry them to Glasgow or London in transit and clear out with perhaps a fresh cargo from her fina port of her discharge.

The Cholera returns have now swelled to 12,495, of which 5,546 have died, 3,788 have recovered, and 3,164 continue under treatment, on which the result is not stated. The Bank of England account only exhibits increas-

ng resources, while the lower rate of discount among the private bankers procludes the Bank from adding t

interest. The excitement has now extended to all classes. The French Government has dispatched an engineee to California with the object of survey ng the new discoveries.

FRANCE Dissolution of the Nutlonal Assembly

The National Assembly has finally voted its own dis-dution, and the new Assembly will meet about the rians who have hitherto from apprehensions of reestablishing public confidence.

The bound rouge, the symbol of liberty as well as o rime, has been put down in almost all parts of France Montaguard flags and Socialist inscriptions have shared

M. Ledru Rollin, having interpellated the Ministry of the Affairs of Rome, received in reply an intimation edge the Roman Government without previously as rtaining that it approves of its acts, and that th rench Ministry was anxious that the Pope should be head of the Catholic Church; and the Assembly, in spite of an Ineffectual effort of the Red Republicans to passed unceremoniously to the order of the day

Return of Confidence.

nightly by crowds of the beau monde, and the petite com merce of Paris has received accordingly a very consid rable impulse. Joseph Bonaparte, who will proceed to Spain as Ambassador, insists on remaining in Paris Il after the elections, for which he is preparing, so as to consolidate the power of his relative at the head or crease the good dispositions which now prevail to one Alderman. Average Whig majority about great an extent. Under such circumstances the Funds have advanced very considerably. The Five per Cents re quoted at 81 60. The Three per Cents now range

ITALY. Flight of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The course of events in Continental Europe continues marked by the flight and fall of Princes. The Grand and has taken refuge at Porte San Stefano. A Provi sional Government has been declared by the excite-

Rome all Republican.

in the Roman States the Republican feeling has eached the highest point of excitement, and the Executive Committee has usurped the Papal authority, which

Sardinia remains quiet. The King seems conscions that he has not the confidence of the Italians, accordingly his object seems to be confined to the mainter ance of his own power within Piedmont.

The Naples and Sicily Affair.

f her disputes with Sicily and we presume that matbe made in the negotiations of the several Powers now assembling at Brussels for the adjustment of Italian enna with a view to settle with Lord Palmerston the preleminaries of the Brussels Congress.

AUSTRIA

In Austria and Hungary affairs have again taken an unfavorable turn. The imperialists have certainly been beaten in several encounters with the Hunge em is likely to give them a great deal of trouble. It is impossible to read the accounts of this fratricidal war without being shocked at the frightful vindictiveness and barbarity with which nostilities are

Prince Windiscratz has been entrusted with the settlement of the affairs of Hungary.

We have had repeated reports of the entrance of the Russians into Transylvania, but no authentic accounts have yet reached us of such an important intervention. There cannot, however, exist a doubt but that Russia is intriguing actively with a view to encroschments in that Lord Palmeraton, however, seems to be fully sware of the danger, and, in spite of the obloquy : tempted to be fastened upon him, is steadily circum venting an intrigue which, if persevered in, would in fallibly bring about a general European war.

Austrian Finances.

Austrian Loan of 60,000,000 florins, in conjunction with the firm of Rothchild and the Russian house of Steig litz & Co. The Emperor has authorized the exporta tion of a considerable portion of bullion from the stock Deas, if N.

The Neptune proceeds thence to the Cape of Good
Hope, and will convey to that Colony from the Convict
tion of a considerable portion of bullion from the stock
in the vaults of the Bank of Ressis, with a view to fa-

SPAIN. Talk about Cuba.

In Spain at the Session of Congress held at Madrid. lan. 31, a call was made for the correspondence said to have passed respecting the annexation of the Island of The reply was that no proposition had been made and that no Ministry composed of Spaniards would even listen to such a proposal if made and that they should never cede the Island of Cuba. In the Senate also Gen. Narvaez confirmed the above and added that the rumors of a cession were entirely unounded, and that the island of Cuba would always remain as now, a part of the monarchary of Spain.

we have from nome the important of a tures was small, but the demand was slight and there Sepublic. This event took place at 10 o'clock in the duction in prices has been submitted to in oranorning of the 5th of February. It has been voted | effect sales. that he shall enjoy all the guarantees necessary for the independence of his spiritual power.

ecupation of Moldavia and Wallachia by Russia, in Measrs, Moses Gebruder of Schestow, near M which course he is sustained by the Ambassador of for 2,300,000 of silver roubles.

in Prussia the elections have absorbed universal in

terest. The prospects of the Ministry have somewhat INDIA.

Bombardment of Moolrnj. The City of Mooirs] has been captured, after having een bettered and bembarded for an entire week, but one of the most obstinate on record. On the 17th, the selves within 500 yards of the walls. Here batteries were erected, and on the 28th a terrific hombardment commenced. On the 30th, a fort containing 800,000 lbs. of powder were blown up by well-directed mortars.

The devastation was horrible.

HOLLAND. The King of Holland opened the Chambers on the 14th, amid general manifestations of attachment from

London Money Market.

The Home Funds to-day again experienced a fluctu tion of | per cent in value. The market opened with an imposing tone, on the favorable news from India. out was depressed and sales of Coasols, which left of resterday at 33; to i for money, and 33; for account were first operated on this morning at 334 for account; from which quotations they fell to i, and 93; to i respectively, or 1; per cent.

sylvania in one-half relief notas was received with cortinue in demand on the Continent, and orders for stock have been executed at 1064. Money continues o get more abundant, and the rate of interest rules ow. The English Funds have receded. Consols in The India Mail has arrived with dates from Bombay

o the 19th, and Calcutta 8th Jan. and Hong Kong to

Report for the Wesk inding 23d.—The very large business of the last four weeks, 270,005 bags having changed hands during the period, naturally prepared the way for a resting place and pause in our proceedings. even yesterday until noon, the market was quiet and prices giving way in the customary manner after these nts, so that we considered the quotations of a penny under these published in the circulars of This seems a reasonable course, and it

generally expected to continue for a time at least, and specially until after the sailing of the packet of tondia, both commercially and politically, seem to have given a new turn to affairs. The demand this morning eing again resumed by the trade, somewhat assisted eculators, has again set us in motion, and we have now a strong market with a tendency to replace price a position they occupied at the close of last week.

Writing at this moment, therefore, it is necessary t perday, as having passed away, and our quotations of last week restored, or as nearly so as a quotation can give o that the Brokers' Committee place their Uplands 41d Mobile 41d, Orleans 5d 5,900 American, 200 Surat and 400 Egyphtian have been taken on speculation, and 1300 American and 230 Surat for export. Sales for the week, 33,900 bales

The early part of the past fortnight the demand for Corron was most active and animated, and on the 14th isual extent of fully 50,000 bales were effected, of which the amount of business done in speculation inquiry prices advanced accordingly. From the 10th farthing per pound. Brazil, of which 15,500 bales were rold, also advanced to the same extent, whilst Surat Se per pound; best old Java Coffee, is good Coffee, is etter the Government by a declaration of principle. and Egyptian were at | higher than during the pre cents; Butter, is, 2d. to is fid., bestnew Lard, is and experience of the day.

The sales from the 9th to the 16th were 80 200, balo f which 85,720 were American and 16,200 bags Brazil. During the same period, the operations of speculators ited to 41,100 bales, and exports 4,860

Since the 17th the market has relapsed into an inssales are only to a limited extent, not more than 33,900 bales having changed hands. The decline of the week

Liverpool Grain Market.

Last dates, the following are the prices of the bre stuffs in Liverpool. American and Canadian White WHEAT, 7s 6d to 7s 4d. Red do 6s 6d to 6s 8d. FLOUR Western Canal and Richmond, 26s to 26s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 26s 6d to 29s New Orleans and Ohio, 25s to 27s; Canadian, 23s 5d to 26s 5d. Ditto

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts, on The state of trade in the manufacturing districts, on the whole, is satisfactory. Employment is plentiful and settle the satisfactory. Employment is plentiful at 50 to \$6, at Jones's, 14 April 1. near the American M and activity prevails throughout.

English Grain Markets. FLOUR AND GRAIN -Since the salling of the Buropa

the Grain trade has been very dull and inactive through; out the United Kingdom. The supplies at mostly all our leading markets have been large, and as buyers are very aluggish in their operations prices have declined. a altogether set aside. The Pope is deposed, and a At Mark Lane on Monday last, Feb. 19. Red English WHEAT sold at 39s to 49s per quarter, and White 42s to We The few sales that were made of Indian Conn were done at 30s to 33s per quarter, while American and Canadiar Freuz sold nominally at 35s to 37s per bbl.
At Liverpool on the following day, Feb. 26, the market for almost every article of the trade ruled dull and languid. Whear receded 2d per bushel, and Flour

of United States, and 25s 6d to 26s for Canadian. The ters will remain in statu quo until some progress can value of Indian Coan did not exceed 28s 6d to 30s for value of Indian Mgal was reported at lie to lie 6d

Since that day the markets, both here and in London, have been very tame and little business was trans acted. The imports of Cuand Paovisions from the United

States during the past two weeks, are as follows :-4 940 tes and 300 bbls of Beef; 2.640 bbls Pork; 67 eks

rices with the same rate in 1848. With the prospects of the trade this seems reasonable. We quote present prices in Liverpool: Merchant Bar £6 per ton; Best Bar £8; Hoops £8 l0s; Sheets £0; Scotch Pig, net cash, £3.5s.

China and India Markets.

Canton—The Commercial advices from China are not so favorable as could be wished. The stocks of manufactured goods were small, but the demand was very limited, and lower prices had been submitted to

in the vaults of the Bank of Ressis, with a view to facilitate the payment of this loan.

The declared hostility of Austria to the scheme of
German unity, and the apparently sincere opposition of

that nothing could be done but for barter. Large exand mice. Warranied without poison. Certifical
and mice warranted without poison. Certifical
and mice. Warranied without poison of the descriptions
that nothing could be done to the payment by yielded of our city may be
and mice. Warranied without poison. Certifical
and mice warranied without poison. The series of builton for some time past were beginning to

still very large, and the trade both wholesale and tail very dull, but there was a prospect of an improve

probably be a large export of Rice to China Sugar there has been a large business done at

be supplied in a very limited quantity for som SINGAPORE - The Commercial papers :

and mail state that at Singapore the stock of manufa

Sr. Peressection —The letters report that Sugar, were in advance, and fine Coffee scarce. The tran-Some of the Paris papers assert that the British Am- sactions in Tallow and Hemp were active and excess bassador at Constantinople has protested against the sive. The report was current of the stoppage a

SHIP NEWS.

inth, Court, Boston. Are at Hunre, inc

Robert Pres, New York, San

enn Whampon, Ciecoe, Montauk ; do 60th Navigator (p.s.

FF Lavarga Lax, the world-renowned equilib-orning me surprising feats at the Museum, wit

(P) Gentlemen of elegant leisure, merchants, lawyer

hysicians, mechanics, tradesmen and and all descriptions f mankind, boykind and babykind, should instantly repair of mankind, boykind and on thouse of KNON. 120 Fulton-st.

pearance of their head gear.
Fashionance Hars - Wannocks, 203 Broadway, have ow ready for sale, their Spring style of Gentlemen's Han

\$4 hats. Desiring to profit by the increasing demand to this now almost standard price, we are induced to one hat at \$4 which for character and quality stands unrivals GENIN'S SPRING HAT FOR 1849. - Eloquent in graceful au

Magnetism will, if desired, accompany the machine Am

no. A churning takes place daily at precisely Dr. Done' will become and experiment this exemi-

testruction will apply at the salone at Tordick. MRS WALKER

of this unfortunate lady; Bianca's Bridal Eve; two splends Engravings, &c &c in Neo Bentatica's Own, issued the day, by Edward Z. C. Judson, office Sun Broadway. CALIFORNIA GOLD WASHER.-Two men with this to

over again. It is compact and portable, occupying a spa of only 4 feet by 2 feet, and can be packed in less than in m# St* EXTRA FINE TEAS, 55 PER CENT, CHEAPER THAN EVER

ts per 7 ibs ; good Molasses, 2s per gallon, mil 31 ASA PARKER, 242 Broome, cor. Lauliow st.

TO " SPRING TIME OF YEAR IS COMING "-Words for for the babbling of brooks, in the chirples of birds, in the swe nies harmoniously blended are not to be compared to the harmony of shape which to found in the elegant and durable Hais just insect for the Spring of 1849 by the ROSSATSS PRIESIX HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY, ID Fulton at an nothing can be more euphonious to the earthan the extrem

First quality Nairia and Moleckin, \$1 50.

Nutria and Moleckin, \$3 00. CALIFORNIA MINING BOOTS, from \$2.50 to \$4.50, JONES'S, 14 Ann st. Fine French Caif Drass Boots, \$4 30 usually \$6; daily business Boots, \$4, and warranted to wes

CAUTION TO CALIFORNIANS Read the intelligence from me processent City with reference to the PRESERVED MEATS

PRESERVED MEATS

PRESERVED MEATS:
And do not allow yourselves to be deceived by those we profess to seil cheaper than any one size. Why can it sell cheaper! The acawer is obvious: Their articles: worthless. We warrant every Can we preserve, and an them to be superior to any in the world. We dery the mingentous and maliclous of our competitors and imitators produce an article which will so invariably and so entire withinstand the lapse of ages as those put up by.

THOMAS KENSETT & CO.

Every purchaser of our articles is hereby requested give to the public the result of their experience with refuselence to them.

PRESERVED MEATS FOR CALIFORNIA.

THOMAS KENSETT & Co. 29 Old-ship — Meals, Scop, Game, Oysters, Lobsters, Mills, &c. are put up in the cases of 1, 2 and 4 lbs. each, and may be conveyed to the remoted climates, retaining perfectly their natural tasts and awest ness. To travelers these articles are invaluable, as they may be served up at any moment and in any climate. As

BRONCHIAL NEURPION CUR CONSCRIPTION CURED FOR BY THE USE OF SCHENCE'S PERMONIC STRUCT.- IF

Schenck: Having been cared of a confirmed Bro Consumption by the use of your Pulmonic Syrup, I deem in your publicly to state my case. I had not been well for States during the past two wacas, are as follows:

4.940 tes and 300 bbls of Beef; 2.640 bbls Pork, 69 cks

Hams: 35c cks and 384 bxs Cheese; 125 hbds and
3.716 bxs of Bacon; 3.374 bbls and 3.012 kegs Lard.

As the quality of the Exer now in the market is very
inferior the demand is very limited. Holders would
willingly accept lower rates.

In Ponk and Bacon a fair business is delay.

In Ponk and Bacon a fair business is delay.

Commission of the demand continues
has failen is to 2s per cwt.

Ison.—With regard to Inon the demand continues
large and prices improve—A week ago the leading
frommaters in Staffordshire sent out Circulars advancing their prices: 30s per ton, but as most of them are
fall for the present quarter, and there is a disposition
to advance the wages of the workmen, this proposed
rise will not only be obtained, but a farther advance at
quarter day may possibly take place to equalize the
prices with the same rate in 1845. With the prospects

In Staffordshire sent out equalize the
prices with the same rate in 1845. With the prospects

Commission by the use of your Pulmonic Syrap, and distributed with great difficulty of sate may distribute by to state my case. It has not that foculd not like down to that I could not like down to the desired would

distributely to state my cough and distributed with great difficulty of sate may cannot be advanced with great difficulty of sate my case. It has not been well for sate of could not like down to that I could not like down to the desired, and distributed were said supposed I would not like down to the demand continues

and prices improve—A week ago the leading

Ironmasters in Staffordshire sent out Circulars advan
ting and prices improve—A week ago the leading

Ironmasters in Staffordshire sent out Circulars advan
disposition of your motion and suffering and when I came out of

made, and I inspired me with a ray of mops, which was not

disappointed. The use of your produce of your motion and which and the remedy my

system and their fall, that fou

varia and Hanover, leave very little hope of a speedy realization of the projects of the Frankfurt Assembly. were being paid. thank you heartily for the glimpse of public li desvored to bring the House to consider, or at lution (preamble and all) instructing the District which your favor has afforded me, and hope to